# WOOING AND WINNING

# LOVEMAKING IN MANY LANDS

Love-Sick Swains No Longer Fall Upon Their Knees.

CUPID VERSUS MAMMON



evermore.'

OVE-MAKING IS A popular pastime and Athe gentle art of "popping the quespast or hopes to do

so in the future. Deep text that will continue to serve the poet, painter and novelist as a text for all time. The art is easy enough to learn. A couple

No heights in life to ascend-no disheartening before-No affrighting hereafter. Love will be love

To this a sufferer replies: Love making, how awful a matter! We've been there before:

The father determined we shouldn't-the mother watching the door; Till even the girl was affrighted and wrote us to see her no more."

In savage communities courtship took a physical form and was simply capture by brute force. Of this we find survivals in the marriage ceremonies today in the "best man" and the assault and battery with rice and satin shoe. Women have been stolen wherever exogamy has pre-"Lo! how woman once was wooed

Forth leapt the savage from his lair; He felled her, and to ruptials rude He dragged her, bleeding, by the hair, From that to Chloe's dainty wiles, And Portia's dignified consent, What distance?"

The Hudson's bay Indian finds wrestling to be the most successful way of wooing, A native of Sydney knocks a woman on the head and drags her by one arm through the woods to her future home. How far the rape of the Sabines was disgraced by any such ferocity history does not state, but we know that in the days when there was no king in Israel and every man did what was right in his own eyes, the rape of the 400 young virgins of Jabesh Gilead was accomplished with considerable slaughter of their male relatives by the children of Benjamin.

The first to set the example of this highhanded way of making love was Pluto, the god of hades, who abducted Prosperine as the was gathering flowers "on that fair field of Enna." This was done with the connivance of the other gods; in fact, Mercury had a hand in this, as in most of the other celestial scandals. Jupiter followed Pluto's example in his amour with Europa, transforming himself into a buil to carry her off. The barbarity of this early method of wooing gave way to bargain and sale, as in Sumatra today, or to services renlove-making on the pattern of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, in the case of the daugh-ters of Laban. In Europe at the present day, among the upper classes, a bargain and sale-the marriage de convenance-is



equally common in fact.

At the present day most savage tribes allow their women some choice in the mat-ter. On Central Asian steppes the Kirghiz hips off. Among the Koraks she plays at hide and seek, through the numerous com-partments of a tent, finally allowing herself to be caught by the favored one. In one part of China the marriageable youths and maidens assemble in the prefect's court yard and sit opposite to each other in two lines, crossing over to select their partners as the spirit moves them. Should there be run on any specially desirable belie the w steps in and settles matters. In another province of the celestial empire they play at ball, during the 'leaping months,' with balls attached to colored strings, and the tying of these strings together consti-tutes a proposal. In a third region of China The malden climbs a tree and the lover climbs up after her and fetches her down. nations at the present day, courtships and were always made through a Romans, like the Hindoos and Chinese of today, wooed their brides by means of a professional matchmaker. Women were The Prayer Meeting Broken Up. professional matchmaker. Women were well suppressed in those days, and the 16ea From the Biddeford Journal. of a lover suing humbly for his mistress favor was incompatible with man's notion of the superiority of his sex. Marriages of the superiority of his sex. Annual of affection were almost unknown. The ancients only fell in love with courtesans captives. Among the Spartans, indeed, there were exceptions, Lycur-gus instituted public drillings of the youth gus instituted public drillings of the youth of both sexes, which led to natural selec-



the advent of chivalry, bringing roman, lovemaking became a fine art, in feeling for everything of a creeping nature which the poet and the musician both had Quixote himself. It was a small thing to wander all over Europe maintaining the superior beauty of the lady against all small pieces to satisfy his appetite, but to comers. One of these love-fanatics actually use the word devil is too much for him. dressed himself up in skins as a wolf and was hunted by hounds, being horribly manglet—a strange way of proving devo-

third at the same time. Unfortunately these embellishments of the tender passion have been neglected in modern times in favor of the essentials—stocks and shares. "Love is now a sordid flame whose shrine must be of gold." Jupiter set the fashion long ago when he came down to court Danae in a shower of gold, and his example has been largely followed. In a manuscript of the fashion long. red. In a manuscript of the fourteenth zentury we see a love-sick swain of the period having his heart contemptuously tanded back to him by the fashionable tanded back to him by the fashionable tair, who, when courted by another spark Got a cold? Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

with a purse of formidable dimensions, is evidently on the point of consenting to his suit in spite of her "reluctant sweet de-

How the Question Has Been Popped in Different Ages.

suit in spite of Jupiter and Danae has been a favorite subject of the great painters. Titien, Van Dyke and most of the old masters have illustrated it with their brush. Cupid's occupation is gone. In one picture he ruefully examines this gold coin, which is more powerful than all his arts; in another, he and a brother Capid are testanother, he and a brother Cupid are test-ing the relative hardness of a gold coin and the point of a finely tempered arrow on a stone; on a third, he has accepted the situa-tion, cast away his useless arrows and is



responding the question" is still as assiduously cultivated as it has ever been since the sons of God looked upon the daughters of men and found them fair. Every one has either dabbled in it in the lost of the old love before they were on with the Fourteenth Century.

of the old love before they were on with the new. Newton poked down the tobacco in his so in the future. Deep down in the breast of the most hardened bachelor and the most cat-addicted spinster there lurks a penchant for this pursuit.

"L'homme propose, la femme dispose," is a text that will continue to serve the poet. lotte's definess at cutting bread and butter fetched Werther. Nicholas of Russia wanted to propose at the dinner table, but not wantof young people have only to lay their heads in a lump of bread and handed it to her. Charlemagne's secretary was caught by a snowstorm firting with the emperor's daughter at midnight and she carried him daughter at midnight and she carried h home on her back, so that his footsteps should not be traced. The emperor heard of it and saddled her with him for the rest of her life. Napoleon the Third's fascination by Mademoiselle de Montejo, now the extempress Eugenie, dated from the time when the sprittly beauty gave him a sharp horsewhipping. William the Conquerer was a more original lover than that, and reversed matters He fell deeply in love with Maril.

The carliest dictionary of the Dakota struct, with the result that he became a very rich and mademan, in some at Lacqui Farle—the Lake that speaks, although the was not a counted ground—was a favorite matters. He fell deeply in love with Maril.

(Dakota the prefettory when about eighteen years of Renville returned to the inni of the Dakota and became a very rich and mademan. His nome at Lacqui Farle—the Lake that speaks, although the was not a counted ground—was a favorite structure. matters. He fell deeply in love with Matil-da of Boulogne, who, however, did not re-ciprocate his passion and told him that nothing would ever make her change her mind. William therefore waited upon his beloved Matilda, as she was leaving chapel one Sunday, thrashed her with a riding-whip, rolled her in the mud and then gave her to understand that the treatment would be renewed periodically until she thought fit to change her mind. Matilda, evidently fearing that William would be as good as his word, wrote to him before the second



Old English.

From the time when the King of Leinster carried off Deroogle, abduction became fashionable in Ireland. In 1634 a law was made to punish all such as carried away "maydens that be inheritous," but as the evil of running away with heiresses increased, it was made a capital crime in 1700. This law was imperative from the betime the dashing ride was over she was completely reconciled to her abductor, so that prosecutions were fewer than the ofenses. A memorable case was that of the Edgeworth family. The son fell in love with an heiress, but feared to abduct her, as the penalty was death and the parents were obdurate, so the spirited girl procured the fleetest steed she could find, seized the young fellow, dragged him up behind her on the horse and galloped off with him to the priest. The abducted youth kicked and screamed and made such a show of resistance that there were plenty of witnesses to testify to the fact of his forcible abduction. There are many methods of proposing, though all roads lead to the altar. The proposal by letter, though less romantic than that by word of mouth, has the advantage of headily reads of the state of the tage of lucidity, and there can be no mis-taking the writer's meaning. Such letters, produced with much pains and many misgivings, may have varied fates. A short and unenviable publicity in a breach of promise case, or a life-long preservation in lavender. George Whitefield, the great preacher, wrote to the parents of the girl he preferred: "This letter comes like Abraham's servant to the relations of Rebecca to know whether your daughter he afternal to know whether your daughter be a fit and or sending me a refusal, for, I bless God, if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love." The girl herself he wooed by asking her if she could trust in Him who feeds the ravens, and whether, having a husband, she could be in all respects as though she had none. Strange to say, he was accented but Souther says here. riage was not a happy one, and his wife' death set his mind much at liberty. His text for her funeral sermon, which he preached with exemplary promptitude four days after her death, was: "For the crea-

days after her death, was: For the creature was made subject to vanity."

The proposal on bended knees, though it still lingers in the novel, went out with wigs and knee breeches. It had its advantages. It was at least fervid, and even now in a broad farce, shorn of the meretricious aids of silk stockings and diamond dimbs up after her and fetches her down.

Among the ancients, as with some eastern tion and to bring down an irreverent house. The best laid schemes oft go astray, and the lover is frequently hurried into a decla-

## The Prayer Meeting Broken Up.

The atmosphere of the vestry was char acteristically frigid, and the few worshipers stopped around the stove as they came in. Among them was one man, now deceased, a well-known character in his day, who came from the north of Ireland, and had a rich brogue and sonorous voice. He was very deaf, and when he spoke it was in tion and love affairs of a very modern a tone to correspond with his defective hearing. He sat face to the stove, and did not hear that the service had commenced, apparently meditating upon the severity of the weather while one of his bretiren was offering prayer in a weak, piping voice. One other sat beside him at the stove, and to him he suddenly remarked, with all the volume of his voice and his rich brogue: "I shall be glad when it comes time for strawberry festivals, shan't you?" His ob-servation drowned the prayer and temporarily broke up the meeting, as the most devout worshiper could but laugh at the mistake, the relation of which comes so timely, this week of ungentle February, '94.

# The Euphemistic Quaker.

From the Philadelphia Record. mance and sentiment in its train, and founded on the outward worship of woman, lovemaking became a fine art, in and a dislike for everything like profanity. their share. The extravagancies of the always asks for "tortured" instead of "devknights-errant and troubadours of that age illed" crabs when that delicacy appears on rould have shamed the gallantry of Don the bill of fare at his home. He has no hesitation in killing the heipless crustaceans in scalding water and help tear them into Even his best friends laugh at his pecu-



The Revised Dictionary of the Dakota Language.

SOME VALUABLE OFFICIAL PHILOLOGY

How a Barbarous Tongue Has Increased in Fifty Years.



As Maj. Powell remarks in the prefatory

The carliest dictionary of the Dakota (Dah-ko-tah) was that which Hennepin, the Franciscan, made in 1880. The initial word of that little work the Frenca traveled had gained while in a Sloux camp by the British in 1812 made him a captain of a running a short discuss from the area that running a short distance from the are, then | company of sloux was rought the Ameriback again. In this way he tearned the Dakota verb in-yan-ka, to run. He says back again. In this way he learned the Dakota verb in-yan-ka, to run. He says in his narrative: "When once I had got the word tahetchlaben (ta-ku-ca-ze-ya-ta), which signifies in their language, how call you this? I began soon to be able to talk of such things as are most familiar." Capt. John Carver, whose historic little cave on language. Living among the Sioux fifty John Carver, whose historic little cave on the banks of the Mississippi at St. Pani curious travelers now and then visit, in 1778 printed a short vocabulary of Sloux words. After him Alexander Henry in his journal of a journey across Mianesota and the northwest to the Pacific in 1779 cives a straightful form. The mission aries and the northwest to the Pacific in 1779 cives a straightful form. the northwest to the Pacific in 1790 gives a and heroic character the missionaries list of 300 Assinabolne words, evidently turned for help in their work, and received Siguan in derivation, Vocabularies were it without stint or reproach. Renville's made by Henry of several indian diagrams knowledge of the French was undoubtedly made by Henry of several Indian dia- a great advantage in the work. The mislects, which, in manuscript made by one sionaries in the bitterly cold winter months of his friends, are preserved in the library would meet day after day at Renville's of parliament at Ottawa, Canada. They house and work on the translation of the were manifestly intended for use by fur. Bible, in the course of which the collection traders and by the government in making treaties with the Indians. Officers of the Latter States with the Indians. Officers of the latter of the by verse, from a French Bible, which Ren-United States army stationed at Fort Sneiling made from time to time extensive vocabularies, embracing several hundred and correct. without a knowledge of the principles of the language and even without the simplest acquaintance with the rudimentary sounds

used or their representation in characters. kota was famous among army officers, and suited to Simple Lines. it was conceded that he had no equal. Probably no language has grown more in so short a time than that of the Sioux. The Bible used in the early work in transnot be more extensive than our knowledge of things. The Indians in their simple, savage life had a most primitive language, which existed only in sound and without representation in written characters. It was fifty years ago complete so far as their mode of living at that time demanded. Yet they were a people who had no idea of a government, of a king, of science, medicine, law or similar things. They had few time, space or color were wanting in their Sloux language may be shown by their rude expressions for domestic animals. They called a sheep, a little deer; a horse, a great dog; a cat, a dog wild-cat. In many Names of places were generally descriptive, all proper names were descriptive. Instead of calling a boy Jones or Smith, because a thousand years ago his early ancestors were very strong and good men or skillful tive name that always meant something If a bluebird flitted by at the time of his birth, he became Bluebird. Thus originated such names as Rain-in-the-face, Sitting Bull, Iron Elk, Little Crow, Good-Road, Long-Buffalo, Beautiful-Bird, Burnt-Legs, Bit-Nose, Standing Soldier and similar ap-

The Dakota is a difficult language learn. Its spoken forms are full of ciicks and gutturais and nasals. Its declensions are full of complexities. The verbs are peculiarly difficult. They are as formless as culiarly difficult. They are as formless as our own English verb, yet are far more flexible and expressive—capable of finer shades of meaning in describing modes of action in great variety. The pronouns and prepositions occur in all parts of a sentence, often in the middle of the verb. Something of the peculiar idiom of the Dakota may be gleaned from literal translations of the titles of familiar books that lations of the titles of familiar books that have been translated into the language. For instance, the title of Joseph Renville first work is: "Extracts from Genesis and Proverbs and the Third Chapter of Daniel, Dakota Language. Translated from the French Bible by Joseph Renville. Com-pared with other translations by Thomas S. Williamson, M. D. Printed by the American Board," etc. The literal translation of this, as it appears in Dakota, is: "Beginning at the Mysterious-One-Great what all he made the or Genesis they-call-it and song mysterious or Psalm they-call-it, something-written mysterious Frenchman his that-from Rice-child (Williamson) talked (Doctor Williamson) he-wrote-it the that is-it. Iron with (printed) they made it,'

The title of the Gospel of Mark in Da. kota is: "Wotanin waxte Markus owakin dee. . Maza on Kagapi, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ixta wayazan wi omaka, 1839." The translation of this is: "News Good Mark write the this-is-it. Metal with they make-it. of the Apostles literally rendered in English is: "Jesus going-from-place-to-place hecaused-them the they-acted in-the past and Paul Something-written he-made-it in-the-past; also John he-related-it in-thethese those-are-they. His-country Indians called Dr. Riggs "His Country") he-made-it-after-a-copy (translated.)" The following imprint, "Printed by Crock-er & Brewster, Boston," appears in Dakota like this: "Man two one Crocker they-call and other Brewster they-call, those metal with they-make; town one Boston they-call

Thus it was that great difficulty was experienced in reducing the tongue to gram-matical forms. The white men who, as fur traders, went among the Sioux and took to themselves Dakota wives were, as a rule, uneducated, and their use of the language was never to be depended upon. They spoke a vile jargon, essentially worse than the unadulterated Dakota. In a measure, the vocabularies collected by travelers and army officers were open to the same criticism. Added to these obstacles to a systematic reduction of the Dakota to grammatical form and the printed page was the existence of many dialects. The Dakota, as spoken by the various bands is the same as spoken by the various bands, is the same language, yet there are three dialects now regarded as well defined: The Santee, Yank-ton and Teton. In the latter, which is the language of the "Prairle Village" Sloux, the letter L is common. Its sound is not heard among the other Sloux. The N of one dialect becomes H or K or J in others. Yet the same books are now used by all the Sioux, and their language is, evidently. one common tongue. The author of the missionary among the Sioux for nearly half a century. Going among them in 1837, after receiving a collegiate education, his schol-

IN STRANGE WORDS arly devotion to the task of reducing the Dakota language to printed form, as an incident of missionary labor and a means to Little blood is sent to the tired organs and nutricident. won for him the highest honors among the leading scholars of the age. In Dr. James C. Pilling's Bibliography of the Siouan Languages there appear credited to Dr. Riggs forty-three separate works in the Dakota language, either illustrative of the lan-guage, character, habits of the Sioux, or in-tended as means for their enlightenment and civilization. He translated nearly all the Bible into Dakota, some parts from the criginal Hebrew, some from the Greek, some from the French. There should be added to Dr. Pilling's bibliography of Dr.

Battling With Difficatties. When he entered the work among the Sioux in 1837 his predecessors, Dr. William-ITS CIVILIZING VALUE J. D. Stevens, had collected a vocabulary of about 500 words. To this in manuscript they referred constantly in their study of HE MOST EXTEN- the language. Entering into their lanors Written for The Evening Star sive philological work Dr. lagss proceeded to master the names of ever brought out by things and the numerous veros which he the government is the encountered in his using intercourse with recently published the indians. In this way in one year ne dictionary of the Da-kota language by the late Dr. 3. R. Riggs. It is a unarto of 123. ed States geological west has ever known, this was suseph survey, under whose resiving, who was the short a fronth auspices the work appears. The manuscript has been in the hands of the geological survey for ten years, since the death of the author and was edited for publication to the manuscript has been in the place then known as rig's Eye, from the was dorn in this a few mines below st. rath, near a place then known as rig's Eye, from the was edited for publication to the author and evil looking optic of the one-eyea white was edited for publication by Dr. J. Owen Dorsey of the bureau of ethnology. The work is of great historical value, as it from its practical importance at the present time in the effort to eduling the great Class. to propose at the dimer tair, but not wanting to be caught at it, he embedded a ring
in a lump of bread and handed it to her.

Charlemagne's secretary was caught by a

RS practical importance at the present pic. The factor, noticing his son's originttime in the effort to civilize the great Sloux
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and seat than the modification of the modification of the modification of the modification of the m note, this dictionary, together with other returned to the mand of the Danotas and failingly popular with successive renega-

words, chiefly nouns in common use as names of things. All these attempts at a birth language for the langua written language for the Dakotas were languages more unlike in idiom and substance could hardly be brought together. His skill in conveying ideas with proper, nice and discriminating shades of meaning from either French or English into the Da

A Valuable Bible Lost. ville sent to Paris for. It was printed in 1588 at Geneva, Switzerland, and had a Latin preface by John Calvin. It was, doubtless, the first Bible in Minnesota. In the burning of Mr. Riggs' home, in 1854, it was destroyed. He had obtained it after the death of Renville, intending to place it in St. Paul. Renville had two Indian wives

the story of the Dakota dictionary runs. In had been interleaved again and again. Over 10,000 had been collected in 1851, when the subject of printing was first talked over. Several prominent members of the Minne sota legislature, interested in the Stat Historical Society, at first took up the matter. Alexander Ramsey, then governor; Rev. E. D. Neill, well known in Washington as one of Andrew Johnson's secretaries: Gen McLeod started a subscription and sent out a circular inviting all who were interested to contribute. The American board made generous allowance toward the propose book. At this point a friend of Dr. Riggs happened casually to mention the manu-script to the late Prof. Joseph Henry, who said it might, if acceptable, be published by the Smithsonian Institution as one of its contributions to knowledge. The manuscrip

highest terms.

highest terms.

The Smithsonian then undertook its publication. That was in 1852. The book was a quarto of 338 pages. The edition was soon exhausted. Copies have been sold all over the world by Trubner, by Quaritch, by Le Clerc. All sorts of prices have been paid. Some years ago Prof. Trumbull, the famous collector of aboriginal literature wrete. collector of aboriginal literature, wrote to Dr. Riggs to see if he could get a copy of the Sloux dictionary for him. The doctor knew of but one copy that might be had. That belonged to his daughter. Trumbull had offered \$35 for it, so the doctor offered that for his daughter's copy. Born and reared among the Sloux and herself speak-ing the language of her childhood as perfectly as her little Indian playmates, the daughter refused to part with the book. A few years afterward, when the manuscript was being prepared for the revised edition, it became absolutely necessary to procure one of the old dictionaries to cut up for copy. Dr. Riggs wrote to his daughter, in-closing a draft for \$50. "Let me make you a present," he wrote; "and, like an Indian. ask you for one. I want your dictionary."
He received it at once, and it yielded up its spirit for the sake of the newer book.

The importance of this revised dictionary, which contains upward of 20,000 words, the geological survey or of the Indian bureau, who know what the Sioux are doing for themselves in the way of education. Of the 70,000 Sioux but a small proportion are as backward as those who entered into the ghost dance craze three years ago. The Yanktonians, Sisseton and Wahpeton are ity of their white neighbors. They have a aper published in their own language, the eral thousand among them and for other folks. Thousands of Sioux read and write and where they show any interest in learning make quick and ready scholars. When the Sloux that engaged in the cut-break of 1862 were shut up and put on trial hundreds of them learned to read and

learned to read while in prison. By President Lincoln's clemency but thirty-line were executed. Almost without exception able, progressive and useful lives since the settlement of the lands reservations and the strife and competithe Sioux are surely yielding to the forces of civilization. And among these this re-vised edition of their language, in the hands of white teachers and the native Dakota scholars, may be counted as a powerful and abiding factor for good.

## Anti-Tobacco

From Life. Folger-"Who planned Morgan's house! Mason-"His wife. You can't come from the smoking room into the rest of the house without going in the open air and passing

## Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says:
"Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving gr. estisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

been found that the confederate matter is not nearly so complete as could be desired. This is due to the great difficulty encountered in collecting these papers, scattered as they are all over the coun
Smart Pupil—"Woman."

What the Navy Did During the War of the Rebellion.

## AN INTERESTING PUBLICATION

Riggs' work in the Dakota over lifty volumes of school books, singing books, and similar works used in the Indian schools. Accuracy.

OPERATIONS OF CRUISERS

HAT PROMISES TO be by far the most interesting of all the publications ever issued by the United States government for public distribution is that soon to be begun by the Navy Department, to be known as the Naval Records of the Rebellion, supple-

overshadowing drama of the war. The qualities that make Cooper's sea tales and failingly popular with successive generations-their thrilling descriptions, their vivid word pictures, their master touches of life, color and action-will all be duplicated in these volumes, and with the truth and graphic realism of fact. The beauty and mystery of ships will pervade the whole work; the secret of the sea, the subtle spirit of the ocean deeps, intangible, yet palpable to every sensitive intelligence, will be constantly suggested in it; and, indeed, in some portions of it the reader will almost be able to scent the smell of the brine, to hear the whir of the wind, and even to feel the booming concussion of the guns in the stirring marine conflicts described. The fact, too, that these records explain and narrate the naval operations of the only first-class war in modern times since the introduction of steam, of the only war in which such operations have ever been conducted on a great scale, and of the only war of any magnitude in which rams, monitors, torpedoes, ironclads and steam blockades have been employed and

dates from the war of 1861, and the information contained in these records is reedful for building our ships, for training our
officers and seamen, and for the efficient
administration of our new navy.

and entire system.

"The danger of thus overtaxing the centers which manufacture the nervous energy is impossible to estimate," said a wise physician. "One longs to hear some authoritative voice call out: Materials for the first two volumes are now ready, and upon favorable action by Congress the manuscript will at once be

sent to the public printer. These volumes start out like the opening of an epic poem, "in medias res," with the free-handed operations of the cruisers-the exploits of the ations of the cruisers—the exploits of the Union flying squadron in the West Indies on the one side, and on the other of the English-built confederate privateers, which and hence the Nayy Department has and hence the Nayy Department has preved so disastrously supon northern commerce. The narratives here are mainly the obtain the missing papers before all trace reports and official journals written by the commanders of the vessels engaged, and include the autograph diaries of Capt. Liverpool, England, who was confederate naval agent abroad during the war, and federates, and of Admirals Wilkes and tion of the British Museum.

Lardner of the Union navy. Most of these Mr. B. F. Stevens of London, the condiaries have never yet seen the light, and will be published now for the first time. They are pronounced to be surpassingly fine examples of literature in the way of run-ning history, and some of 'hem, notably Capt. Semmes' and Capt. Waddell's diaries. are of absorbing interest. So real and life-ilke are some of these narratives, so redoent of the very breath and essence of war and cruising, that the naval officers who edited them and the few others who have edited them and the few others who have been permitted to look at them declare they frequently sat up whole nights at a time reading them, altogether unconscious of the fleeting hours, so enthralled were they by the singular witchery of the stories.

Following these in due order will come Following these in due order will come further volumes, dealing with the operations on the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coast, the operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, those of the North South Atlantic and gulf blockade squadrons and the operations on the west-ern rivers. In the accounts of the momenous duel between the Merrimac and the Monitor, of the capture of New Orleans of the assault on Mobile and the storming of Fort Fisher, together with the glorious combat between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, the narratives rise to the topmost height of thrilling power. The young American reader, as well as the old, whether tingle with pride and enthusiasm as he

felton of Harvard, who approved it in the persues here the glorious achievements of Farragut, of Porter, Dupont, Goldsborough, Mervine, McKean, Foote and Jouett, of the "U. S. N.," and likewise those of Buchannan, Semmes, Waddell, Barron, Brooke, Brown, Hunter, Mitchell and Maffitt of the Although somewhat similar in character to the army records, the forthcoming naval

to the army records, the forthcoming naval records will not constitute nearly so large and formidable a work, and will be characterized by a degree of unity and coherence that the other cannot and does not have. The whole work will not extend to have than twenty volumes all told if that more than twenty volumes, all told, if that many, while the army records, when comnany, while the army records, when completed, will comprehend at least 120 brobdignag volumes. Besides, the size of the volumes will be considerably less.

It is proposed to limit the edition to 10,000 copies, According to the scheme of publication now contemplated, the entire history will be comprised in three series, arranged in a unique fession. The first terms of the compression of the series of the complete of the series of the compression of the series of the series of the compression of the series of arranged in a unique fashion. The first ries will embrace all the naval operations during the war, narrated chronologically. whether on the open sens or in coast and inland waters of the United States, by vessels grouped in squadrons and flotillas and

vessels acting singly in different parts of the world. The Union reports of every event will precede the confederate reports. The second series will go back and cover the condition of the Union navy in 1861 before the commencement of hostilities, its in-crease during the progress of struggle, the construction and outfit of the confederate navy, including privateers, and the annual and special reports thereon by the Union and confederate secretaries of the navy and subordinate chiefs of bureaus, together with a statistical compilation of data respecting the history, attributes and physical life of every vessel, Union and confederate, and in addition the returns of all navel and military property captured on both sides and an returns relating to naval prisoners. The third and last series will gather up and include all orders, correspondence and returns of both Union and confederate who were spared have lived honor- authorities not covered in the other two

being carried on under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy by the office of naval war records, of which Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, U. S. N., is superintendent, assisted by Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., and Mr. R. H. Woods, a graduate of the Naval Academy. By authority of Congress the collection and classification of material was begun eight years ago, and a vast amount of valuable matter has been secured under the superintendence. been secured under the superintendencies of Mr. James R. Soley, ex-assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise, U. S. N., who was the immediate predecessor of the present superintendent. The assembling of this section is The assembling of this material is still in progress, and under the supervision of Lieut. Commander Rush it is being rapidly put in shape for publication. While the supply of documents of the Union na-val commanders is very voluminous, it has been found that the confederate

Shrewd Physician's Glance at the Shrewd Physician's Glance at the City's Crowds.

City's Crowds.

Paine's celery compound is prepared to exactly meet the urgent needs of an overworked, feeble system. People with feeble circulation who habitually have cold hands and feet, people who

ous and Muscular Strain on Women are never quite well, the aged and the young, That Comes From Buying for the Household-The Preserver Against

feel at once from Paine's celery compound the effects of an increased power.

A gratful sense of activity comes after a few Poverty of Blood and Nervous Endays' taking of this remarkable remedy and one ergy.

A grattur sense of activity days' taking of this remarkable remedy and one feels again fit for every duty, mentally and bodily. "Women read the Sunday papers in the big cities and the daily papers in the towns for the advertisements of marked-down sales," says the Boston Globe. "Even as little girls they think of 'coin a shouting." households throughout the United States and Can

tion and strength alike fail.



To a man shopping is a nuisance, vexations, ada, in every village and town where commerce-destroying steam cruisers used with such telling effect, will serve to give them an all-important practical value for them an all-important practical value for the American navy, and consequently for the people, and for the government itself.

All that is known of naval warfare today to a woman. The careworn purchasers, especially on rainy days, burdened with flapping, wet women straggling for existence against poverty of blood and nervous energy. It makes people well. Read the experience of Mrs. E. M. Abdisregard of the excessive strain upon their nerves | voluntary testimony: and entire system.

Weakness is an element of all diseases, of the compound she gained new strength. We Faulty nutrition of some important part of the would not be without Paine's celery compound as body brings easy exhaustion in even slight un-dertakings. Overwork, anxiety, worry and excite-

the Navy I

and vitality that are bound to make them

In Napery and Towels.

White or cream damask napery with col-

ored borderings are as fashionabl, as ever,

red being the color preferred, as the one

that bears washing best. The Russian in-

fluence is visible in the choice of some of

cheff" and the "Muscovite," two different

arrangements of Russian patterns. Some-times the colored bordering is reproduced

in an inner square, as well as in that por-

of the table, or it will be carried along in a

a complication of broad and narrow strice

Damask toweling is executed on the

double band and crossed at the corners. The "Demidoff" tea service is checked with

Small napkins are provided en suite, with

lines, with a broad band of color above a

deep fringe. Thicker Turkish and other

towellng is generally rendered more at-tractive by the addition of an initial letter

woven in the fabric or worked on afterward by the embroidery machine. The cost of

this is so small as hardly to increase the

price of the article. Glasscloths, dusters, etc., are carefully designated for each spe-

cial use by the word "giass," "furniture,"

ent-written across one end. The introduc-

tion of so much color into linen and cotton

exhibitions" the right to this appellation. The term is still retained, nevertheless.

Sun Spots Lessen Annual Heat

It has been observed that, after the sun

spots have been at a minimum, the sum-

mers are hotter, just as though there was

more heat coming from the sun at such

periods, and the fact has been accounted for by supposing that sun spots are caused by vast clouds of matter erupted from the sun and condensed in the surrounding space.

These act as screens and prevent the sun's heat from radiating freely through them.

From an examination of statistics A. B

England during the hot summers following

the minima of sun spots the month of Au-gust is hotter than July, an effect due, in

all likelihood, to accumulation of the heat

From the American Register.

goods takes away from the so-called "white

JOHN D. CREAMER.

in the world's greatest war.

From the Chicago Herald.

try in family archives, and also for the APPALLING FUTURE FOR LONDON. Increase of the City Receives No Seri-

down last spring and after taking a few doses

"I have taken Paine's celery compor

ous Check. From the Westminster Budget The favorite name of Cobbett for London "the wen"--is going to be truer than it ever has been, if we can trust some remarkably interesting statistics just issued by the London county council. One quesqueror, the gallant old "Kearsarge," was wrocked on Roncador reef only a fortnight ago, of Capt. Maifatt of the "Florida" and Capt. Waddell of the "Shenandoah" considerate cruisers. It is stated also On a first glance at the registrar's figures with regard to London itself, it appeared as archives of exceeding value in the collecthough it were, for before 1881-91 London population was increasing every ten years at a rate varying from 16 to 21 per cent, fidential agent of the State Department. has been requested to examine them and make report as to their character, and no doubt all of these papers can be copied and used in the forthcoming history.

The marvelous popularity of the army but in the decade ending with 1891 the rate of increase had only been 10 per cent. "Does this mean," asks the committee of which Mr. Costelloe is chairman, "that London has reached the turning point, and records of the rebellion is due not so much, perhaps, to the manner or form in which they are set down as to the importance of the subject and the overwhelming number of people directly and personally interested

that in a few years the increase will be come a decrease?" The committee finds that it does not. It appears that the true reason for the apparent diminishing rate of in-crease is that the building space in London of people directly and personally interested in the movements therein related. At all events, no book ever published by the government thus far has met with so great a popular demand. In the case of the naval war records, however, this situation is exactly reversed. While in the Union and confederate armies there were in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 enlistments, in the navies of the north and south there were not over 150,000 enlistments. And unlike the army war records, which consist largethe army war records, which consist largely of dispatches, separate orders and messtill further out into the home counties.
Then there are speculations as to what the size of London will be fifty years hence or sages chronologically arranged, the naval war records are not disjointed, but con-tinuing, the record of each cruise, engagesize of London will be fifty years hence or less upon the milder suppositions. If we do not add any more to the population than the amount per decade that has been added since 1881, it seems that we should have a population in 1941 of close upon 10,000,000. If we allow for a growth at the rate of the natural increase of births over deaths, there will be nearly 11,000,000 in London in that year. If we reckon that London will grow at the average rate of the last three dement or blockade being necessarily, from the nature of things, drawn out in most instances without break or interruption from beginning to end. This fact will make the work all the more acceptable to the reader who reads simply for the pleasure of it. Instead, therefore, of the naval war records depending for their incades, we shall be over 14,000,000; but, if inner London and outer London go on tothey contain in themselves, intrinsically, as living literature of a most attractive kind, the essential elements of interest gether growing at the rate they have been growing for the past three tens of years, we are to expect a London population in 1941 of a trifling 17,590,000. If we look at the matter in another way, and ask what population Greater London will centain when it has attained throughout the mean density of well-known areas. popular for an indefinite period of time, and besides will furnish, when published, an official and graphic story of the work ed by the navy on both sides density of well-known areas, we get the

following appalling circulation: If Greater London were only pe pled as densely as Hampstead, it would contain a population of...13,000,000 If it were peopled on an average as densely as Fulham is now, the population would be......20,000,000 If it were peopled at the rate of St. George's, Hanover square, the

Whitechapel is now three times as dense-ly peopled as St. George's itself. The mora-is obvious

## A Greek Dress.

The following directions for making Greek dress are worth trying by any one desirous of getting up a simple costume for private theatricals or tableaux. Choose a pretty shade of cheese cloth and sew a sufficient number of breadths together, so that when doubled they vill reach from one outstretched hand to the other-which will be the height of the person measuring, It should be as long as it is wide; in fact,

an exact double square. Soak this in water until wet all through, and then, with the aid of another person, twist it tightly, each in an opposite direction, until impossible to 'wist any more.
Put it aside to dry in this condition, and
let it lie for several days. When shaken
out it will be beautifully crinkled, and
when worn will adjust itself to the lines of

the figure in a charming way.

A space large enough for the head should be left at the top and buttons should secure it on the shoulders, the xtra length falling at the sides in the form of long Greek sleeves. Ribbons crossed over the breast and around the walet feature it is breast and around the walst fasten it place, and loops and folds may be arranged in any way desired, until it is of comforta-

le walking length.

There are so many lovely shades of cheese cloth now that a bevy of girls dress ed in this way in the different colors would present an effective appearance, and the expense of the costumes would be very

A good way before beginning the dross would be to experiment on one for a child, or even a doll would answer for a model, when an idea of the exact way to go to work would be obtained, and time be saved

in the end.

## Will Kill Anything.

First German Scientist-"I am inclined to doubt the report that an American scientist has killed cholera bacilli with tobace smoke. I have tried it and failed." Second German Scientist-"Ah! but you did not try it with an American cigar!"